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MONTANA

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE QUARTERLY REPORT

THIRD QUARTER 1984

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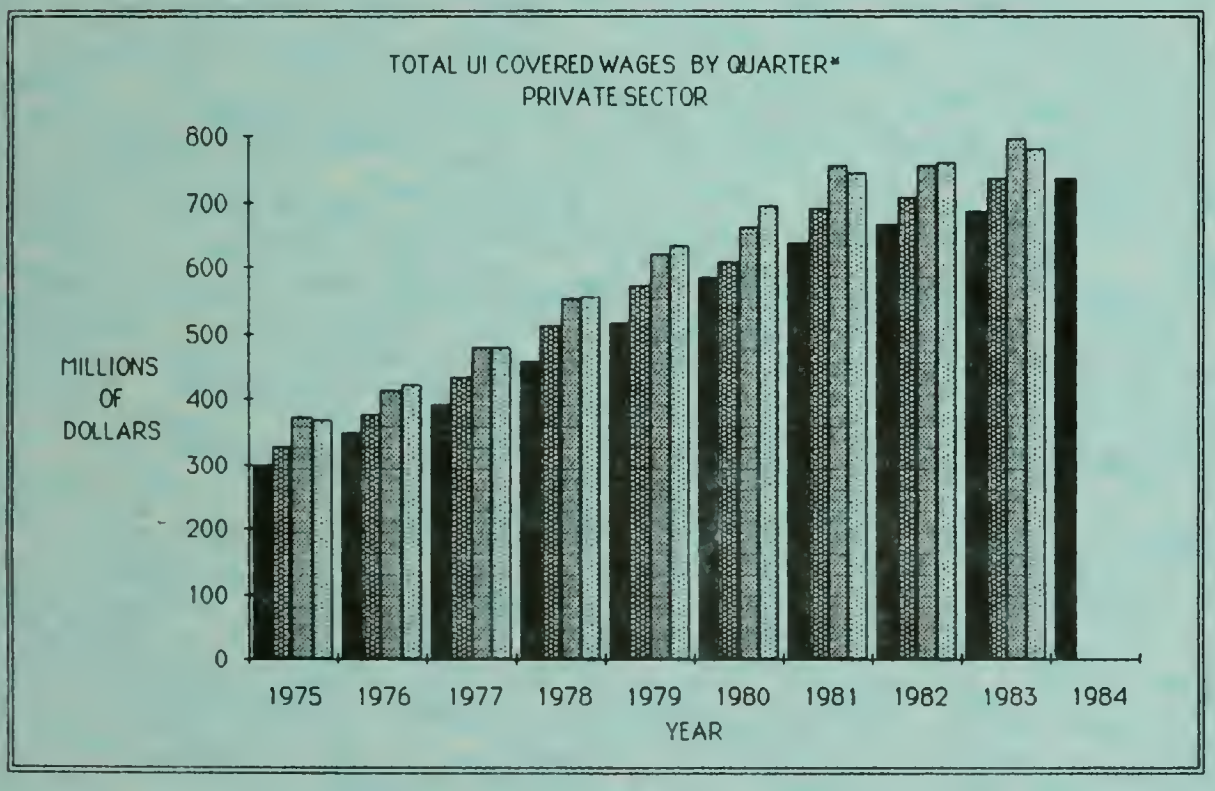

(graph explained on inside cover)

JOB SERVICE

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
P.O. BOX 1728
HELENA, MONTANA 59624

MAR 1985

LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICE LISTING

ANACONDA
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Suite 3
Billings, MT 59102
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Bozeman, MT 59715
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BUTTE
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Butte, MT 59703
(782-0417)

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Butte, MT 59701
(792-9115)

CUT BANK
513 E. Main
Cut Bank, MT 59427
(873-2191)

DILLON
126 S. Montana St.
Dillon, MT 59725
(683-5501)

GLASGOW
238 2nd Ave. S.
Glasgow, MT 59230
(228-9369)

GLENDIVE
211 S. Kendrick
Glendive, MT 59330
(365-3314)

GREAT FALLS
1018 7th St. S.
Great Falls, MT 59405
(761-1730)

HAMILTON
333 Main Street
P.O. Box 73
Hamilton, MT 59840
(363-1822)

HAVRE
416 1st. St.
Havre, MT 59501
(265-5847)

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715 Front Street
Helena, MT 59601
(449-3044)

HELENA PROGRAM OFFICE
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Helena, MT 59601
(442-2531)

KALISPELL
427 1st. Ave. E.
Kalispell, MT 59901
(257-5627)

LEWISTOWN
324 W. Broadway
Lewistown, MT 59457
(538-8701)

LIBBY
314 S. California
Libby, MT 59923
(293-2682)

LIVINGSTON
228 S. Main
P.O. Box 1199
Livingston, MT 59047
(222-0520)

MILES CITY
12 N. 10th
Miles City, MT 59301
(232-1316)

MISSOULA
539 S. 3rd St. W.
P.O. Box 5027
Missoula, MT 59806
(728-7060)

POLSON
417 Main Street
P.O. Box 970
Polson, MT 69860
(883-5261)

SHELBY
401 1st Street S.
Shelby, MT 59474
(434-5161)

SIDNEY
120 S. Central
Sidney, MT 59270
(482-1204)

THOMPSON FALLS
608 Main Street
Thompson Falls, MT 59873
(827-3472)

WOLF POINT
200 Highway 2 East
Wolf Point, MT 59201
(653-1720)

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COVERED WAGES BY QUARTER

PRIVATE SECTOR

The graph illustrates an overall steady increase in wages over the past ten years. The peak quarter is 3rd quarter 1983 with $796,000,000. The trend over the last several years is for a steady increase for the first three quarters and then a slight decrease in the 4th quarter. However, 4th quarter 1980 shows an increase rather than a decrease from the previous quarter. This is due to labor dispute in 3rd quarter and return to work in 4th quarter in the copper and primary metals industry; a strong trade employment; and an upward employment trend in the lumber and wood industry. The substantial increase in 3/83 is due to a lumber and aluminum industry increase. The step up from 1/83 to 1/84 is due to the lumber industry remaining strong through the mild winter months and a general upsweep in the economy and overall prosperity.

source: Employment, Wages and Contributions Report

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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

3rd. Qtr. 1984

STATE OF MONTANA

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

Department of Labor and Industry

David E. Wanzenried, Commissioner

All statistics for labor force employment, unemployment, and unemployment rates contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis which is called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate Federal funds and to determine eligibility for Federal assistance programs.

Volume 15 - Number 3
For more information contact:
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

9. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

10. LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

11. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

12. BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

13. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

Montana Employment and Unemployment Situation
(In Thousands)

	SEP. 1984 Prelim	AUG. 1984 Revised	JULY 1984 Revised	SEP. 1983 Revised
Civilian Labor Force	407.4	418.5	414.5	394.6
Employment	382.3	388.9	383.4	367.7
Unemployment	25.1	29.6	31.1	26.9
Unemployment Rate	6.2%	7.1%	7.5%	6.8%

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

STATEWIDE

The end of the third quarter marks a full year of economic improvement for Montana's economy. However, recovery is far from being robust; some state industries have yet to participate in the improvement. (See Table II for statewide employment by major industry groups.)

One of the most popular indicators summarizing Montana's economic status has been the unemployment rate. This economic barometer, beginning August 1983, has indicated 13 consecutive months of a lower unemployment rate when compared to one year ago figures. Looking forward, the 1984 annual average unemployment rate is anticipated to be 7.9 percent, which will be the first decline in annual average unemployment after four years of increases.

Most economic reports indicate that 1985 will continue with overall prosperity, but the prosperity will occur at a slower pace than in 1984. Interest rates will continue to be the largest influencing factor in directing Montana's economy.

Tourist related industries did not experience as much activity as anticipated this past summer. The major attraction for tourists is the various state and national parks - several comparisons of visitors this year with last year's totals are as follows: Glacier Park down 12 percent; Yellowstone Park down 8 percent, and all other parks down 6 percent. The only bright spot in increased visitation was the Custer National Battlefield that had national and local media coverage of the recent archelogist's excavation of artifacts. Some of the factors influencing the lower tourist trade in Montana include; the high discount rate on Canadian currency, national publicity on the increased number

of encounters between bears and people in the parks, and an immense number of forest fires late in the summer which drew national media attention.

Montana's drought-stricken grain fields yielded some of the poorest crops in a decade - at a time when there is a price-depressing bumper crop elsewhere. Montana and Canada, and a small corner of North Dakota are the only places where drought has hurt the crops. A railroad firm noted that it would need only about half as many grain hopper cars as it had anticipated.

Home construction will get a boost from another low-interest housing bond issue in the amount of $67 million with an interest rate of 10 3/8 percent. The major hurdle loan qualifiers must pass is the not owning a home within the last three years requirement.

A national financial reporting firm determined that commercial and recreation construction is booming in the state (up over 100 percent to more than $126 Million), and residential building is off 8 percent compared to a year ago on contracts signed through July.

There were 496 wells completed in Montana through the third quarter of 1984 - 237 were oil wells, 71 were gas wells, and 188 were dry holes. The number of completions recorded through the third quarter of this year is 50% higher than the total through the same period in 1983 and it is only one less than the total completions posted for all of 1983. The current pace could realize about 690 completions for the year - definitely an improvement over last year, but below any previous years completions between the early 1970's and 1982.

The oil industry's long-term health depends on how it handles declining reserves of oil and gas, government policies and a strong trend toward conservation. United States oil producers currently are replacing only two barrels of oil for every three they produce, and such a pattern ultimately means a greater dependence on imported energy and an influence on economic growth.

GREAT FALLS MSA

Medical and health care facilities highlight expansion plans in the third quarter. One hospital plans to build a $1.4 million surgical day-care center. This would be the fifth city in Montana to go forward with a surgical center. Construction has started on the $1.3 million addition to a health care center that will add 50 long-term beds and about 30 full-time jobs to Great Falls. The increased number of beds will allow improved medical care for adult day care and occupational, speech, and physical therapy.

Ongoing local construction projects appear to be on schedule. The largest project still is the $32 million coal-fired heating plant at Malmstrom AFB and the work force has expanded to nearly 250 workers. The final phase of a downtown hotel remodeling has been stalled by high interest rates. Local contractors continue to receive highway construction awards but not in the Great Falls area. One contractor will start on a $3.8 million Wyoming road project.

Trends have induced several more video shops and restaurants and part of the "new frontier" computerized alarm monitoring service to open. Restaurants that offer ethnic foods are expanding the fastest. One new video store manager noted that there will be 20 to 30 video stores within five to ten years. The new computerized security network could expand into other cities with the monitoring from Great Falls. The current system's potential can be up 99,000 alarms in 10,000 locations across the United States.

A Great Falls based leasing firm is unsure about its future since tax laws and the recession dampened the attractiveness of the leasing business. The firm has about 111 people in Great Falls and 80 more in field offices. The parent company has already started to consolidate some operations in their Minneapolis office.

Great Falls will lose about ten jobs when a banking modernization project takes affect. Most of the workers are expected to accept transfers to Helena, home of the new computer system. This layoff brings to 30 the number of jobs lost in Great Falls by banking efficiency moves. Another banking network announced in the second quarter that it will eliminate 20 jobs here when it consolidates some of its accounting operations in Billings.

BILLINGS MSA - HARDIN - RED LODGE LFA

Plans are on the drawing board to convert a sugar factory into an ethanol plant. The Hardin located facility is projected to employ 65 people and to use 5.25 million bushels of barley (9 percent of the state's total barley production). One of the by-products planned is 17 megawatts of electricity that will be sold to the state's major power company.

An oil company has decided to end its oil and gas agreement with the Northern Cheyenne Tribe because exploratory drilling attempts have been unsuccessful. The evaluation of 950 miles of semic test and seven dry holes prompted the oil company to call it quits after three years of effort. About one-third of the tribe's annual budget came from drilling and testing privileges.

Building permits for the Billings Metra Area through September indicate a slowing down of construction projects. Single family permits show an eight percent decline from last year. New commercial permits

has construction value up 28 percent over last year, but commercial remodeling value has decreased by 82 percent. New multi-family units through August indicate a reverse trend as follows: 1982-552 units, 1983-779 units, and 1984-404 units.

Billings will soon have several schools built and another nursing home has been approved. Voters gave the green light for bonds to be issued in constructing a new high school and two elementary schools. State health officials will allow a 100 bed nursing home to be constructed. Construction started in September on a $7 million addition to a motel-convention complex.

Billings was chosen the site for the state's Federal Aviation Administration flight service station, but controversy surrounds the choice. Ten Montana cities filed proposals as required in bidding for the center. Billings did not file any offer for the flight station and was chosen by the FAA. Protests have been filed from several cities and the state's congressional staff may do an investigation.

Beet harvest is completed and the sugar refinery in Billings is processing the limited beet crop. With only one-eighth the normal crop produced due to contract dispute with growers, the work force is about half the normal staff and production time is only 25-30 days (normally a mininum of 104 days are needed).

MISSOULA - KALISPELL - SHELBY LFA

Production, employment, and wages remained at high levels for the state's wood products firms during third quarter 1984, even though more mills were operating below normal levels. A mill near Missoula layed off about 130 workers in September in reaction to the soft prices for some plywood and lumber products made at the plant.

The seasonal work in harvesting agricultural products was added with reasonable weather. Only the cherry harvest noticed a shortage of experienced fruit pickers. Novice labor is available but growers prefer experienced pickers who harvest the crop rapidly and do not damage the trees. Christmas tree harvest is getting under full swing but the Mexican border restriction has reduced the demand for Christmas trees.

The Missoula trade and service industries have expanded with the property and population of the area. The largest mall has 100 percent occupancy for the first time since its grand opening. Construction is progressing well on the 10 million dollar, 50 bed hospital with plans for completion by next fall. A new restaurant that can seat 280 people opened - there were 700 people that applied for the 46 staff positions.

Hotel and motel expansion took quite a surge this past year in Missoula - nearly 500 new hotel and motel rooms were added in a little more than a year's time and plans for a third major hotel chain are being considered; this has led to the concern of overbuilding in the community.

An exploratory well between Kalispell and Libby has been completed after drilling 17,000 feet. Test results need not be made public by the two major oil companies involved. The companies estimate drilling costs at $7.5 million.

An aluminum plant near Columbia Falls has agreed to a reduced rate for electricity for six months that has a "take or pay" special clause. It is hoped that the plant will operate at 90 percent of capacity or greater for the next six months. The parent company has expressed a desire to sell the aluminum plant and has already sold most of its other aluminum production facilities.

Seasonal layoffs have reduced the Glacier Park employment to the winter staff slightly earlier than normal. Going To The Sun Highway closed sooner than most years because of heavy snow; park attendence was down from last year.

Armed with a $50,000 federal grant, the Bitterroot Resource Conservation and Development Council plans an ambitious study aimed at helping small business owners in Ravalli, Missoula, and Mineral counties. The grant will fund a four pronged study to identify sources of capital, and investigate existing and potential uses for forest products.

ANACONDA - BUTTE - HELENA LFA

The Broadwater Hospital District had its request approved to build a $3.1 million new hospital and nursing home in Townsend. The facility will include 10 hospital beds and 32 long-term nursing home beds and will be built as soon as weather permits.

Butte officials are working on developing potential business ideas. One of the recent efforts involve developing a lumber transloading facility in Butte. A recent study indicates that 90 percent of the lumber produced in Montana is shipped out-of-state and 95 percent of those shipments are by truck. The proposed transloading facility would provide Montana lumber shippers with easier and more economical access to California markets.

Several major construction projects are trying to advance far enough to continue inside work through the winter months. In Deer

Lodge a $15.2 million prison facilities expansion will continue for at least one more year. In Helena, contractors on a new county jail and a new state building are finishing the outside work and are starting interior construction. Mall expansion and a new food store were completed in the third quarter in Helena.

BOZEMAN - LEWISTOWN LFA

Montana State University officials plan to present their ideas to the public about an industrial park for high-tech firms. The university would restrict occupancy of the park to companies which have research components that would give students an opportunity to interact with high-tech industries. Any development that takes place would not be done by the university, but by a developer.

An oil company is planning to drill a 11,000 foot deep wildcat well about 30 miles north of Bozeman. The company has been studying the area for five years and is drilling on private land.

Further expansion is scheduled on skiing facilities near Bozeman. A second ski gondola, more condominiums, and an expanded restaurant are planned. Installment of the gondola is expected to be finished in time for the upcoming ski season - lift capacity will then be 7,400 skiers an hour.

In Ringling, a $5.5 million expansion project is planned that will nearly double production at the grain-alcohol plant. The firm noted that employment would expand from the current 13 people to between 19 and 23 workers. The expansion would include changing the fuel source from propane to a system that can burn either coal or waste wood from local lumber mills.

A lumber mill located near Livingston plans to cut wages 15 percent in August. The owners noted that the decision to cut wages was a decision to keep operating. Canadian mills increased share of the lumber market was cited as the most difficult situation to contend with.

HAVRE - GLASGOW LFA

In Havre the weak economic activity has caused several business closures and a transfer of a main office. A drug store laid off twenty employees and a hardware store laid off all of its staff in their permanent out of business decision. An oil exploration firm has moved its headquarters to Casper, Wyoming. Area businesses noted that Canadian trade is about 1/3 of the normal sales and services. Petitions have been filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the federal bankrupcy laws on two agriculture related businesses. A tractor manufacturer

that had 200 employees in their peak period want to adjust their operation plans, but need to get their 300 plus creditors approval. Also, a farm-equipment dealer and one-time scraper manufacturer needs to reorganize their $3.1 million assets and $4 million in debts.

A $3.5 million contract for the Air Force's strategic training facility has been awarded. Construction will start as soon as weather permits and is scheduled to be completed in August 1985 at the former Air Force station north of Havre. Starting in September, 1985 the second phase contracts will be awarded to build 45 family housing units. About 80 full time personnel will be assigned to the bomber training support group.

Oil exploration continues to be strong in Sheridan and Valley counties. Many local workers have been hired to work on the rigs. Replacement of power lines from Ft. Peck to the Havre substation is on-going and will be completed by fall 1985. Half of the work force is drawn from the local market to operate equipment and for general labor work.

A major railroad company has turned down an offer by a group of northeastern Montana grain shippers to purchase the Opheim-Bainville branch line to be run as a shortline railroad. State officials still consider a local takeover of the line in the next three years very possible. Also, in the planning stage is a purchase of the Plentywood to Ophiem stretch of the line.

The majority of the housing units at the Glasgow AFB were sold by the government officials. A Helena business man bought the 1,233 homes for $520,000. Some of the units may be moved to other sites and there is a feasibility study on using the former military base as a retirement center. Also, an agricultural project is being considered in locating at the base.

MILES CITY - GLENDIVE LFA

The utility companies building the coal-fired power facilities at Colstrip decided to delay completion of number 4 by nine months because of cash flow problems, incomplete transmission lines, and expected electricity surpluses. Employment levels on the power plants are expected to be reduced by about 300 workers by the end of the year, leaving about 200-250 personnel on the project during the slow down.

Glendive residents are encouraging the railroad company to keep and expand the railroad maintenance shop in Glendive. The railroad firm will chose between Glendive and Mandan, N.D. for the 100 staff maintenance facility. Some laid off railroad workers have been called back

because of increased rail traffic in recent months. A 45 mile long Sidney to Richey rail line is being considered for abandonment by the railroad company.

Major capital improvements recently completed at the sugar factory in Sidney will significantly reduce the company's energy bills. Some of the steam boilers were converted from oil-and-gas powered to coal powered. Also the heat exchangers and evaporators were upgraded. The sugar beet harvest has been completed and sugar production has started. The crop yield is below normal because of the dry conditions and the April snowstorm.

The number of drilling rigs working in the Williston Basin was strong through August but a noticeable decline had occurred in September. The rig count is still greater than one year ago figures.

NEW PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

Industry/Occupation Projections

Montana's 1990 Industry/Occupation Projections are produced to provide a long term outlook of occupational demand and industry development. Nearly 300 industries and 320 detailed occupations are reviewed for growth or decline between the 1982 base year and 1990. Also, occupational demand is expressed in annual average openings-both growth and replacement needs. Two reports are available-a 25 page summary report and a 100 page detail report.

MONTANA SUPPLY/DEMAND REPORT

The Montana State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SOICC) is a section of the Research and Analysis Bureau. SOICC produces a statewide comparison of supply (workers) and demand (positions). This annual report is a valuable tool for planners, counselors, and job seekers.

MONTANA LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIRECTORY

This one page (with mail-in order form) directory describes the eight different publications available from the Research & Analysis Bureau.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

All Items

(1967=100)

	1984		1983		1982	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	305.2	302.7	293.1	292.1	282.5	282.1
February	306.6	303.3	293.2	292.3	283.4	282.9
March	307.3	303.3	293.4	293.0	283.1	282.5
April	308.8	304.1	295.5	294.9	284.3	283.7
May	309.7	305.4	297.1	296.3	287.1	286.5
June	310.7	306.2	298.1	297.2	290.6	290.1
July	311.7	307.5	299.3	298.2	292.2	291.8
August	313.0	310.3	300.3	299.5	292.8	292.4
September	314.5	312.1	301.8	300.8	293.3	292.8
October			302.6	301.3	294.1	293.6
November			303.1	301.4	293.6	293.2
December			303.5	301.5	292.4	292.0
Dec-to-Dec %			3.8%	3.3%	3.9%	3.9%
AVERAGE:			298.4	297.4	289.1	288.6
Ann Avg %			3.2%	3.0%	6.1%	6.0%

Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Sep. 1984	Aug. 1984	Jul. 1984	Sep. 1983	Sep. 1982
All Items	314.5	313.0	311.7	301.8	293.3
Food & Beverages	296.4	296.9	295.3	285.3	280.1
Housing	341.4	339.5	338.1	326.4	319.7
Apparel & Upkeep	204.2	200.1	196.6	200.4	194.9
Transportation	313.7	312.9	312.9	303.7	295.3
Medical Care	383.1	381.9	380.3	361.2	336.0
Entertainment	257.3	256.4	255.3	247.5	238.3
Other Goods & Services	314.6	307.2	306.5	294.4	266.6

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

TABLE I

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Not Seasonally Adjusted
(In Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	Employment			Unemployment			Labor Manage -ment Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	U.S.	
1982								
January	367.3	333.5	313.7	19.8	33.8	9.2%	9.4%	*
February	371.5	334.1	312.6	21.5	37.4	10.1%	9.6%	*
March	380.3	342.6	316.7	25.9	37.7	9.9%	9.5%	*
April	389.6	355.1	323.3	31.8	34.5	8.9%	9.2%	*
May	398.2	365.4	332.6	32.8	32.8	8.2%	9.1%	.8
June	408.7	373.4	336.1	37.3	35.3	8.6%	9.8%	*
July	410.3	376.2	336.2	40.0	34.1	8.3%	9.8%	*
August	412.3	380.0	337.2	42.8	32.3	7.8%	9.6%	*
September	400.4	371.6	338.3	33.3	28.8	7.2%	9.7%	*
October	397.3	366.1	337.8	28.3	31.2	7.9%	9.9%	*
November	392.3	357.9	333.5	24.4	34.4	8.8%	10.4%	*
December	387.7	352.0	331.0	21.0	35.7	9.2%	10.5%	*
Avg.	393.0	359.0	329.1	29.9	34.0	8.6%	9.7%	*
1983								
January	380.5	338.2	318.9	19.3	42.3	11.1%	11.4%	*
February	382.4	339.4	318.4	21.0	43.0	11.2%	11.3%	*
March	389.7	348.4	323.2	25.2	41.3	10.6%	10.8%	*
April	395.1	356.9	325.9	31.0	38.2	9.7%	10.0%	*
May	395.7	361.2	329.2	32.0	34.5	8.7%	9.8%	*
June	409.9	374.5	338.1	36.4	35.4	8.6%	10.2%	*
July	405.8	370.8	331.8	39.0	35.0	8.6%	9.4%	*
August	406.3	374.0	332.3	41.7	32.3	8.0%	9.2%	1.6
September	394.6	367.7	335.2	32.5	26.9	6.8%	8.8%	.1
October	393.2	365.9	338.2	27.7	27.3	6.9%	8.4%	.1
November	389.5	358.5	334.7	23.8	31.0	8.0%	8.1%	.2
December	385.3	352.5	332.0	20.5	32.8	8.5%	8.0%	.2
Avg.	394.0	359.0	329.8	29.2	35.0	8.8%	9.6%	*
1984								
January	390.1	349.4	330.6	18.8	40.7	10.4%	8.8%	.3
February	390.3	351.6	331.1	20.5	38.7	9.9%	8.4%	.3
March	397.4	358.6	334.0	24.6	38.8	9.8%	8.1%	.3
April	403.5	368.4	338.1	30.3	35.1	8.7%	7.6%	.2
May	406.7	377.3	346.1	31.2	29.5	7.2%	7.2%	.2
June	422.8	390.2	354.7	35.5	32.6	7.7%	7.4%	.2
July	414.5	383.4	345.4	38.0	31.1	7.5%	7.5%	.1
August	418.5	388.9	348.3	40.7	29.5	7.1%	7.3%	.1
September	407.4	382.3	350.6	31.7	25.1	6.2%	7.1%	*
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded numbers). Series began January 1970.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. Revised to 1983 Benchmarks.
* Under 50. Most recent month is preliminary.

TABLE II

M O N T A N A

Statewide Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Sep. 1984	Aug. 1984	Jul. 1984	Net Changes to Sept. 1984 from: Aug. 1984	Sep. 1983
(Residence Data)					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	418.6	417.8	414.5	0.8	24.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	389.0	388.4	383.4	0.6	21.3
Persons Employed in Agriculture	31.7	40.7	38.0	-9.0	-0.8
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.6	29.4	31.1	0.2	2.7
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	7.1%	7.0%	7.5%	0.1	0.3
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	8.0%	7.9%	7.8%	0.1	-0.4
(Establishment Data)					
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	277.5	274.0	271.9	3.5	4.5
Manufacturing	21.0	21.5	21.6	-.5	-.3
Mining	6.4	6.5	6.7	-.1	-.6
Contract Construction	13.0	13.5	12.9	-.5	-1.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	20.1	20.3	20.2	-.2	-.4
Trade	71.7	72.5	71.6	-.8	0
Wholesale Trade	17.1	17.2	17.1	-.1	.1
Retail Trade	54.6	55.3	54.5	-.7	-.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	12.9	13.1	13.0	-.2	-.1
Services	61.1	61.7	61.8	-.6	2.3
Government	71.2	65.0	64.1	6.2	5.4
Federal Government	13.5	15.0	15.1	-1.5	.5
State and Local Government	57.7	50.0	48.9	7.7	4.8

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

TABLE III

Montana Labor Force Areas 1/

Civilian Labor Force

(In Thousands)

	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate 2/		
	SEP. 1984	AUG. 1984	JUL. 1984	SEP. 1984	AUG. 1984	JUL. 1984	SEP. 1984	AUG. 1984	JUL. 1984	SEP. 1984	AUG. 1984	JUL. 1984
STATEWIDE	407.4	418.6	414.5	382.3	389.0	383.4	25.1	29.6	31.1	6.2%	7.1%	7.5%
Great Falls MSA	34.3	34.5	34.2	32.0	31.6	31.2	2.3	2.9	3.0	6.8%	8.3%	8.8%
Billings MSA	59.0	60.1	59.9	55.4	56.0	55.3	3.6	4.1	4.6	6.1%	6.9%	7.6%
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:												
Western District 3/	217.1	221.9	219.7	203.3	205.7	203.1	13.8	16.2	16.6	6.4%	7.3%	7.5%
Eastern District	190.3	196.6	194.8	179.0	183.2	180.3	11.3	13.4	14.5	5.9%	6.8%	7.4%
SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS:												
Rural CEP	68.9	70.5	70.1	64.4	65.1	64.5	4.5	5.4	5.6	6.6%	7.6%	8.0%
Balance of State	338.5	348.0	344.3	317.9	323.8	318.9	20.6	24.2	25.4	6.1%	7.0%	7.4%
ANACONDA-BUTTE	34.6	36.6	36.3	32.0	33.4	32.9	2.6	3.2	3.4	7.5%	8.7%	9.3%
BOZEMAN	30.9	31.2	31.1	29.5	29.6	29.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	4.5%	5.2%	5.5%
GLASGOW	18.7	19.8	19.2	17.8	18.8	18.1	.9	1.0	1.1	5.1%	5.3%	5.9%
GLENDIVE	15.9	17.0	16.7	15.1	16.1	15.8	.8	.9	.9	5.3%	5.5%	5.3%
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.6	14.3	14.3	12.8	13.2	13.1	.8	1.1	1.2	6.2%	7.6%	8.6%
HAVRE	13.4	13.7	13.7	12.5	12.6	12.6	.9	1.1	1.1	6.8%	8.0%	8.3%
HELENA	32.9	32.5	32.4	31.1	30.4	30.3	1.8	2.1	2.1	5.6%	6.4%	6.6%
KALISPELL	47.0	48.5	47.0	43.8	44.8	43.3	3.2	3.7	3.7	6.8%	7.6%	7.9%
LEWISTOWN	12.1	13.0	12.7	11.5	12.3	11.9	.6	.7	.8	5.0%	5.7%	6.4%
MILES CITY	19.9	20.6	20.4	18.8	19.2	18.8	1.1	1.4	1.6	5.4%	6.8%	7.6%
MISSOULA	55.7	56.0	56.0	52.0	51.8	51.7	3.7	4.2	4.3	6.7%	7.5%	7.6%
SHELBY-CUT BANK	19.2	20.7	20.4	18.0	19.2	18.9	1.2	1.5	1.5	6.2%	7.1%	7.2%

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Force Area appears on map on inside back cover.
2/ Unemployment Rate is calculated on unrounded numbers.
3/ Western congressional district includes the LFA's of: Anaconda-Butte, Bozeman, Helena, Kalispell, Missoula, and Shelby-Cut Bank less Chouteau County. Rural CEP includes the LFA's of: Anaconda-Butte, Helena, plus Meagher County.

TABLE IV-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA SEPTEMBER 1984

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	407375	382273	25102	6.2
CASCADE	34275	31929	2346	6.8
YELLOWSTONE	58951	55360	3591	6.1
BEAVERHEAD	4679	4510	169	3.6
BIG HORN	4974	4656	318	6.4
BLAINE	3483	3188	295	8.5
BROADWATER	2495	2390	105	4.2
CARBON	4510	4257	253	5.6
CARTER	915	899	16	1.7
CHOUTEAU	3282	3169	113	3.4
CUSTER	6398	6136	262	4.1
DANIELS	1438	1389	49	3.4
DAWSON	5921	5595	326	5.5
DEER LODGE	4503	4030	473	10.5
FALLON	2245	2196	49	2.2
FERGUS	6471	6162	309	4.8
FLATHEAD	28535	26720	1815	6.4
GALLATIN	23802	22855	947	4.0
GARFIELD	941	918	23	2.4
GLACIER	6396	5810	586	9.2
GOLDEN VALLEY	437	403	34	7.8
GRANITE	1213	1130	83	6.8
HILL	8654	8074	580	6.7
JEFFERSON	3496	3293	203	5.8
JUDITH BASIN	1299	1222	77	5.9
LAKE	9685	9086	599	6.2
LEWIS AND CLARK	26969	25434	1535	5.7
LIBERTY	1252	1210	42	3.4
LINCOLN	8753	7975	778	8.9
MC CONE	1404	1346	58	4.1
MADISON	2644	2518	126	4.8
MEAGHER	1387	1297	90	6.5
MINERAL	2783	2601	182	6.5
MISSOULA	38749	36537	2212	5.7
MUSSELSHELL	2354	2226	128	5.4
PARK	5705	5342	363	6.4
PETROLEUM	328	318	10	3.0
PHILLIPS	3336	3139	197	5.9
PONDERA	3810	3650	160	4.2
POWDER RIVER	1434	1388	46	3.2
POWELL	4280	4023	257	6.0
PRAIRIE	843	813	30	3.6
RAVALLI	9867	8914	953	9.7
RICHLAND	5967	5607	360	6.0
ROOSEVELT	6278	5944	334	5.3
ROSEBUD	8341	7671	670	8.0
SANDERS	4334	3966	368	8.5
SHERIDAN	3065	2968	97	3.2
SILVER BOW	17253	15778	1475	8.5
STILLWATER	2570	2357	213	8.3
SWEET GRASS	1582	1526	56	3.5
TETON	2879	2691	188	6.5
TOOLE	2879	2729	150	5.2
TREASURE	553	522	31	5.6
VALLEY	4621	4344	277	6.0
WHEATLAND	1268	1218	50	3.9
WIBAUX	889	844	45	5.1

TABLE IV-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA AUGUST 1984

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	418548	388956	29592	7.1
CASCADE	34494	31633	2861	8.3
YELLOWSTONE	60096	55966	4130	6.9
BEAVERHEAD	5047	4862	185	3.7
BIG HORN	5225	4684	541	10.4
BLAINE	3575	3236	339	9.5
BROADWATER	2512	2382	130	5.2
CARBON	4633	4364	269	5.8
CARTER	1053	1027	26	2.5
CHOUTEAU	3600	3478	122	3.4
CUSTER	6582	6278	304	4.6
DANIELS	1490	1443	47	3.2
DAWSON	6051	5696	355	5.9
DEER LODGE	4677	4083	594	12.7
FALLON	2313	2246	67	2.9
FERGUS	6815	6429	386	5.7
FLATHEAD	29603	27693	1910	6.5
GALLATIN	23958	22845	1113	4.6
GARFIELD	1109	1069	40	3.6
GLACIER	6854	6017	837	12.2
GOLDEN VALLEY	488	452	36	7.4
GRANITE	1277	1173	104	8.1
HILL	8777	8061	716	8.2
JEFFERSON	3287	3027	260	7.9
JUDITH BASIN	1466	1359	107	7.3
LAKE	10144	9332	812	8.0
LEWIS AND CLARK	26689	25011	1678	6.3
LIBERTY	1336	1293	43	3.2
LINCOLN	8728	7755	973	11.1
MC CONE	1520	1458	62	4.1
MADISON	2989	2814	175	5.9
MEAGHER	1477	1362	115	7.8
MINERAL	2998	2809	189	6.3
MISSOULA	38052	35519	2533	6.7
MUSSELSHELL	2483	2333	150	6.0
PARK	5833	5421	412	7.1
PETROLEUM	367	353	14	3.8
PHILLIPS	3558	3398	160	4.5
PONDERA	3904	3672	232	5.9
POWDER RIVER	1618	1539	79	4.9
POWELL	4272	4014	258	6.0
PRAIRIE	940	901	39	4.1
RAVALLI	10301	9246	1055	10.2
RICHLAND	6546	6149	397	6.1
ROOSEVELT	6477	6088	389	6.0
ROSEBUD	8426	7531	895	10.6
SANDERS	4642	4217	425	9.2
SHERIDAN	3175	3058	117	3.7
SILVER BOW	18286	16408	1878	10.3
STILLWATER	2675	2467	208	7.8
SWEET GRASS	1794	1730	64	3.6
TETON	3144	3023	121	3.8
TOOLE	3204	3044	160	5.0
TREASURE	603	568	35	5.8
VALLEY	5111	4768	343	6.7
WHEATLAND	1376	1327	49	3.6
WIBAUX	898	845	53	5.9

TABLE IV-C

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA JULY 1984

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	414486	383434	31052	7.5
CASCADE	34254	31227	3027	8.8
YELLOWSTONE	59850	55278	4572	7.6
BEAVERHEAD	5041	4835	206	4.1
BIG HORN	5224	4670	554	10.6
BLAINE	3541	3189	352	9.9
BROADWATER	2477	2332	145	5.9
CARBON	4690	4355	335	7.1
CARTER	1005	971	34	3.4
CHOUTEAU	3519	3410	109	3.1
CUSTER	6544	6210	334	5.1
DANIELS	1442	1394	48	3.3
DAWSON	6032	5714	318	5.3
DEER LODGE	4699	4074	625	13.3
FALLON	2326	2238	88	3.8
FERGUS	6647	6218	429	6.5
FLATHEAD	28699	26722	1977	6.9
GALLATIN	23913	22759	1154	4.8
GARFIELD	1014	990	24	2.4
GLACIER	6760	5921	839	12.4
GOLDEN VALLEY	460	412	48	10.4
GRANITE	1265	1148	117	9.2
HILL	8875	8132	743	8.4
JEFFERSON	3172	2895	277	8.7
JUDITH BASIN	1395	1309	86	6.2
LAKE	9833	9107	726	7.4
LEWIS AND CLARK	26745	25026	1719	6.4
LIBERTY	1310	1260	50	3.8
LINCOLN	8496	7476	1020	12.0
MC CONE	1492	1421	71	4.8
MADISON	2923	2736	187	6.4
MEAGHER	1483	1365	118	8.0
MINERAL	3260	3028	232	7.1
MISSOULA	38104	35611	2493	6.5
MUSSELSHELL	2471	2324	147	5.9
PARK	5756	5307	449	7.8
PETROLEUM	370	358	12	3.2
PHILLIPS	3507	3306	201	5.7
PONDERA	3835	3595	240	6.3
POWDER RIVER	1547	1482	65	4.2
POWELL	4218	3963	255	6.0
PRAIRIE	905	871	34	3.8
RAVALLI	9958	8949	1009	10.1
RICHLAND	6380	6001	379	5.9
ROOSEVELT	6202	5787	415	6.7
ROSEBUD	8395	7397	998	11.9
SANDERS	4637	4097	540	11.6
SHERIDAN	3074	2961	113	3.7
SILVER BOW	18117	16150	1967	10.9
STILLWATER	2658	2422	236	8.9
SWEET GRASS	1800	1686	114	6.3
TETON	3088	2962	126	4.1
TOOLE	3197	3042	155	4.8
TREASURE	599	558	41	6.8
VALLEY	5011	4657	354	7.1
WHEATLAND	1382	1295	87	6.3
WIBAUX	889	831	58	6.5

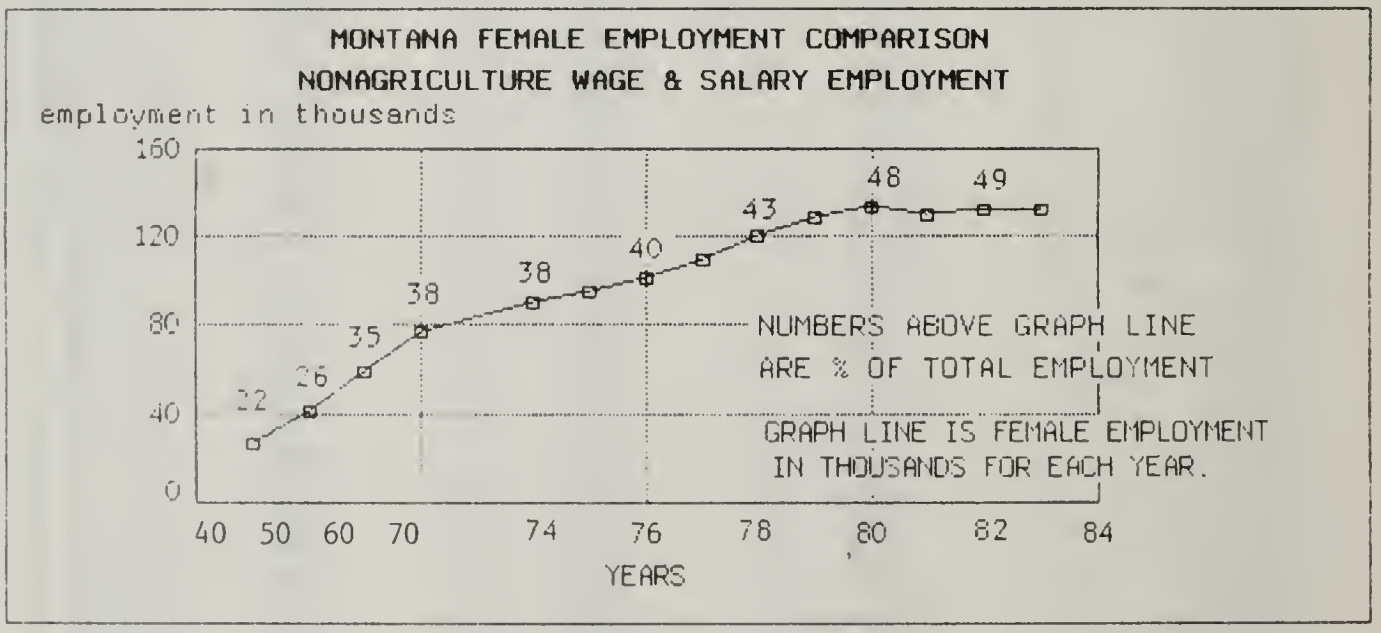
TABLE V

MONTANA

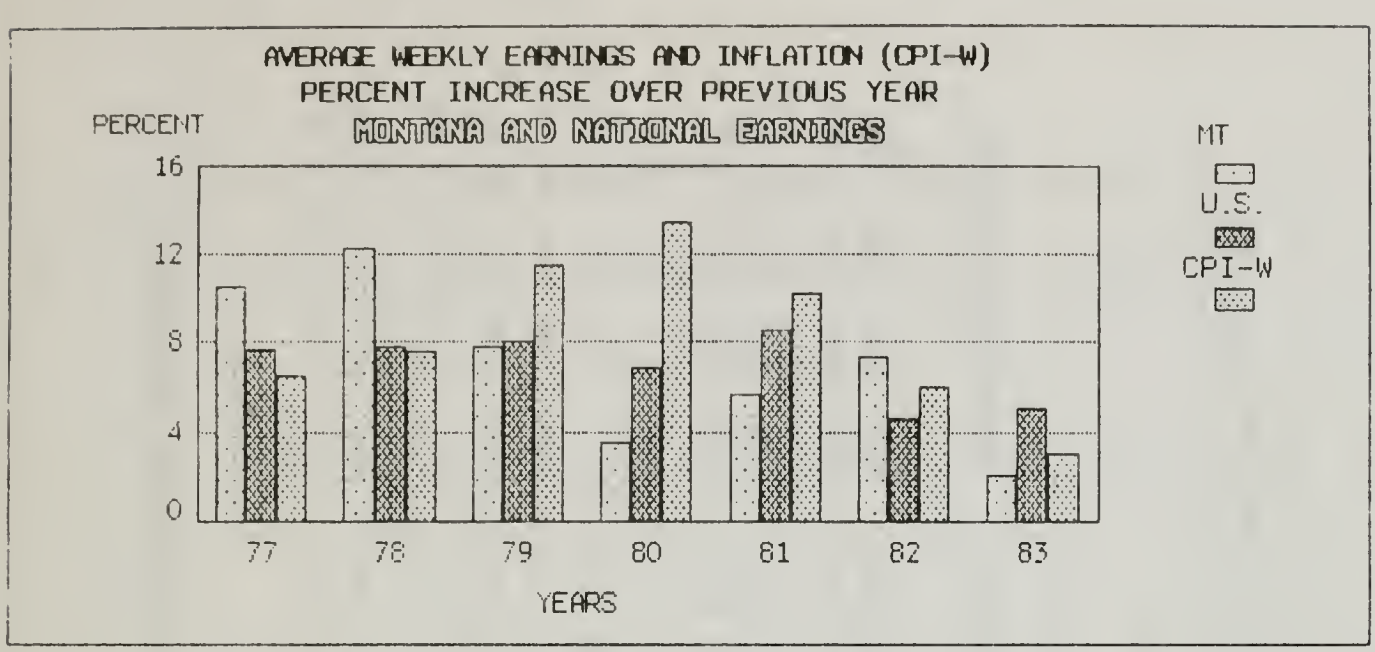
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(In Thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT				PERCENT FEMALE OF TOTAL	
	Sep.1/ 1984	Aug. 1984	Jul. 1984	Sep. 1983	Sep. 1984	Sep. 1983
(Establishment Data)						
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers.	131.4	128.6	129.1	127.8	47%	47%
Manufacturing.....	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	12%	13%
Mining.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	5%	4%
Contract Construction.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	14%	15%
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.7	18%	23%
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	33.2	33.7	33.4	33.8	46%	47%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.0	62%	62%
Services.....	38.6	38.0	38.0	38.1	63%	70%
Government (Federal, State & Local)...	43.3	40.2	41.1	38.3	61%	54%

1/ Current month preliminary.
Revised to 1983 Benchmarks. Establishment series began January 1974.
Totals may not add due to rounding.



1940, 1950, 1960 and 1970 Employment from Census.



	Prelim. Sep. 1984	Aug. 1984	Jul. 1984
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	$290.36	$281.06	$ 286.94
Taxes Withheld 3/	46.18	43.67	45.26
Spendable Earnings	244.18	237.38	241.68
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	165.94	160.88	163.09
Real Spendable Earnings	78.24	76.50	78.59

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1984	1983	1982	1984	1983	1982
January	$274.07	$264.40	$255.84	$76.74	$77.57	$76.47
February	269.28	264.19	258.96	75.43	76.20	77.07
March	265.36	264.99	258.82	74.48	76.22	77.15
April	275.55	267.81	259.29	76.74	76.44	76.94
May	274.90	272.57	263.76	76.25	77.26	77.17
June	277.71	281.06	263.50	76.72	79.15	76.32
July	286.94	282.20	269.26	78.59	79.88	77.62
August	281.06	282.63	277.04	76.50	79.64	79.43
September	(P)290.36	280.73	267.59	(P)78.24	78.84	76.93
October		282.74	272.57		79.19	77.98
November		275.72	269.92		77.46	77.41
December		276.38	266.40		77.02	78.25

Average Weekly Earnings/Real Spendable Earnings

Average weekly earnings during third quarter 1984 increased by 3.6% over the second quarter average, but real spendable earnings didn't keep the same pace, having increased only 1.6% over second quarter 1984.

- -

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers. 2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers. 3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions. (P) Data for current month preliminary.

TABLE VI

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Sep. 1984	Aug. 1984	Jul. 1984	Sep. 1983	Sep. 1984	Aug. 1984	Jul. 1984	Sep. 1983	Sep. 1984	Aug. 1984	Jul. 1984	Sep. 1983
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	$290.36	$281.06	$286.94	$280.73	34.0	33.7	34.2	33.5	8.54	8.34	8.39	8.38
MANUFACTURING.....	428.93	417.30	416.18	416.85	40.2	39.0	38.5	39.7	10.67	10.70	10.81	10.50
Durable Goods.....	459.20	437.66	440.61	448.39	41.0	39.5	39.2	40.8	11.20	11.08	11.24	10.99
Primary Metal Industries..	582.22	551.94	576.69	524.59	40.8	39.2	40.3	37.1	14.27	14.08	14.31	14.14
Nondurable Goods.....	360.96	366.44	355.86	348.57	38.4	37.7	36.8	37.4	9.40	9.72	9.67	9.32
Food & Kindred Products...	334.38	358.80	319.92	331.19	39.2	40.0	36.9	38.2	8.53	8.97	8.67	8.67
MINING.....	521.43	525.02	508.20	504.53	39.0	38.1	37.7	38.9	13.37	13.78	13.48	12.97
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	585.22	549.39	578.10	571.88	40.5	38.5	39.3	37.5	14.45	14.27	14.71	15.25
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	478.80	477.90	488.78	451.67	40.0	40.1	40.8	39.9	11.97	11.92	11.98	11.32
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services...	462.52	471.23	437.28	437.58	38.9	39.8	38.8	39.6	11.89	11.84	11.27	11.05
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..	203.63	203.16	207.90	200.74	30.9	31.4	31.5	30.6	6.59	6.47	6.60	6.56
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE.....	232.12	214.87	226.41	203.70	36.1	34.6	36.4	35.0	6.43	6.21	6.22	5.82
SERVICES.....	224.83	212.35	221.65	202.82	31.8	31.6	32.5	31.3	7.07	6.72	6.82	6.48

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950;Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

Table VII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA*

AREAS	Sep. 1984	Aug. 1984	Jul. 1984	Year-to-Date 1984	1983
STATE OF MONTANA	252	498	295	3445	3236
GREAT FALLS MSA	19	60	16	276	238
BILLINGS MSA	40	41	36	482	488
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	7	16	10	139	177
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	20	33	18	197	203
Beaverhead	0	6	2	32	43
Deer Lodge	3	4	6	25	26
Granite	2	1	2	11	7
Madison	2	2	0	23	22
Powell	2	4	1	16	20
Silver Bow	11	16	7	90	85
BOZEMAN LFA	26	53	36	369	314
Gallatin	18	40	30	283	231
Meagher	1	2	1	20	16
Park	7	11	5	66	67
GLASGOW LFA	13	13	10	131	126
Daniels	1	0	0	11	10
Phillips	2	0	3	22	16
Roosevelt	2	8	2	42	52
Sheridan	4	3	1	29	14
Valley	4	2	4	27	34
GLENDIVE LFA	5	13	10	100	95
Dawson	3	2	4	33	38
Garfield	0	1	0	4	7
McCone	0	0	0	6	10
Prairie	0	0	1	2	1
Richland	2	10	4	54	38
Wibaux	0	0	1	1	1
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	10	20	7	114	89
Big Horn	6	6	2	35	32
Carbon	3	8	4	46	31
Stillwater	0	4	1	20	18
Sweet Grass	1	2	0	13	8
HAVRE LFA	7	14	8	74	76
Blaine	2	4	0	19	13
Hill	5	8	7	50	58
Liberty	0	2	1	5	5
HELENA LFA	21	38	24	244	239
Broadwater	3	5	2	22	18
Jefferson	2	2	0	22	18
Lewis and Clark	16	31	22	200	203
KALISPELL LFA	37	74	48	488	443
Flathead	27	51	33	336	289
Lake	2	15	11	83	68
Lincoln	8	8	4	69	86
LEWISTOWN LFA	4	11	5	78	92
Fergus	3	7	3	50	54
Golden Valley	0	0	0	1	1
Judith Basin	1	2	1	8	10
Musselshell	0	2	1	14	19
Petroleum	0	0	0	0	1
Wheatland	0	0	0	5	7
MILES CITY LFA	7	21	15	137	106
Carter	0	0	0	1	5
Custer	3	14	5	64	39
Fallon	0	1	1	10	10
Powder River	0	1	1	7	11
Rosebud	4	4	7	49	36
Treasure	0	1	1	6	5
MISSOULA LFA	27	71	36	474	443
Mineral	0	4	5	24	23
Missoula	16	41	22	300	274
Ravalli	10	16	9	109	102
Sanders	1	10	0	41	44
SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	8	21	15	141	129
Chouteau	1	1	0	12	20
Glacier	3	3	5	41	34
Pondera	1	2	2	27	24
Teton	0	13	4	29	23
Toole	3	2	4	32	28

*Change in series. The listing has been reduced to employers enrolling their business with the unemployment insurance compensation program. Dropped from the series was new corporations registered with the Secretary of State. Often a duplication of count occurred when a new corporation filed with the unemployment insurance compensation program.

The new business tally does include successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which amounts to nearly one-third of the total businesses.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIMS TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1984	1983	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims	36,085	44,640	-8,555	-19.2%
Continued Claims	406,891	467,433	-60,542	-13.0%
Number of Benefit Payments	378,974	429,566	-50,592	-11.8%
Amount of Benefits Paid	$45,920,431	$51,102,515	-$5,182,084	-10.1%
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$123.48	$120.46	+$3.02	+2.5%

MONTHLY

	Sep. 1984	Aug. 1984	Jul. 1984	Change to Current Month from same mnth a yr ago Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	2,307	2,657	3,842	-190	-7.6%
Continued Claims1/	26,107	36,107	42,847	-5,103	-16.3%
Number of Benefit Payments1/	23,718	36,620	36,344	-4,922	-17.2%
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$2,949,991	$4,205,994	$3,831,464	-$470,308	-13.8%
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$120.74	$111.20	$111.97	+1.26	+1.1%
Trust Fund Balance*	- $2,491,019	-$3,475,386	*3,475,386	-$195,769	-8.5%

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived According to Definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

* Does not include loans from Federal Government.

TABLE VIII

DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

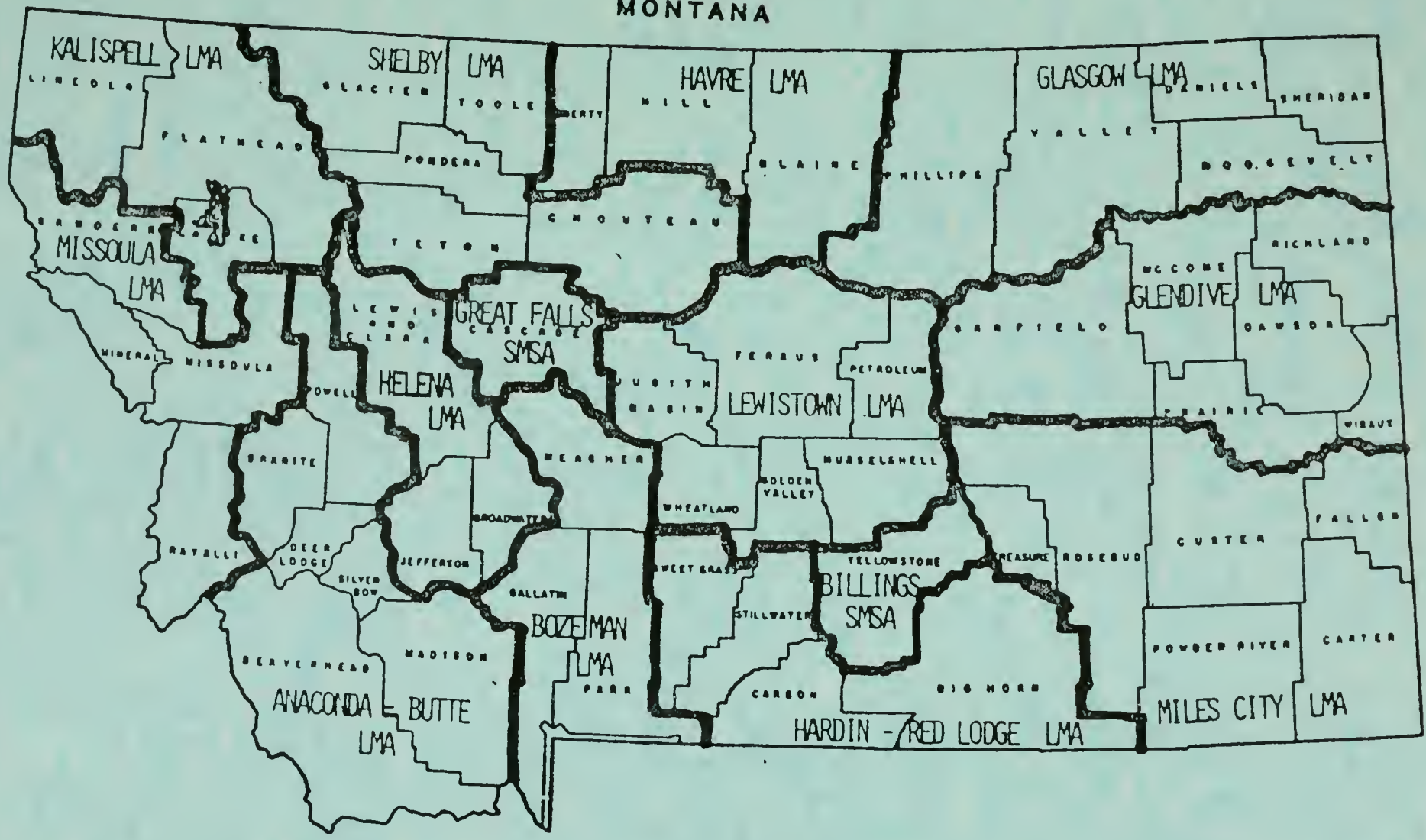
COUNTY	SEP. 1984 COUNT	SEP. 1984 AMOUNT	AUG. 1984 COUNT	AUG. 1984 AMOUNT	JUL. 1984 COUNT	JUL. 1984 AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	92	8,611	159	15,652	140	14,541
BIGHORN	346	38,110	716	78,949	607	65,761
BLAINE	248	25,006	350	35,661	378	39,323
BROADWATER	69	7,137	95	9,668	120	12,486
CARBON	209	23,981	285	31,837	260	31,016
CARTER	4	496	19	2,063	20	1,971
CASCADE	2,522	256,119	3,984	384,589	3,976	381,181
CHOUTEAU	94	10,793	111	10,501	98	9,621
CUSTER	195	21,838	207	21,689	278	32,349
DANIELS	18	1,355	34	2,704	29	2,086
DAWSON	208	23,603	261	29,466	315	33,668
DEER LODGE	414	47,911	672	72,885	778	82,714
FALLON	29	2,900	47	5,009	54	6,046
FERGUS	289	27,605	346	32,575	331	31,500
FLATHEAD	1,345	143,534	1,823	185,781	1,813	191,757
GALLATIN	997	107,368	1,452	153,746	1,295	131,994
GARFIELD	19	2,844	18	2,714	12	1,646
GLACIER	510	54,923	1,096	124,119	892	99,489
GOLDEN VALLEY	17	2,267	18	2,517	18	2,782
GRANITE	85	8,710	111	11,335	83	8,073
HILL	562	65,354	937	97,093	983	96,534
JEFFERSON	162	18,449	249	27,241	226	24,290
JUDITH BASIN	25	2,517	60	5,698	47	4,042
LAKE	487	48,671	862	84,044	827	79,892
LEWIS & CLARK	1,467	157,814	1,904	198,501	1,989	203,644
LIBERTY	41	5,048	47	5,273	35	3,906
LINCOLN	631	71,955	1,111	111,885	1,205	127,558
MCCONE	20	2,100	21	2,136	26	2,380
MADISON	47	4,944	86	8,524	93	10,501
MEAGHER	29	3,176	78	7,571	77	7,725
MINERAL	115	14,763	170	17,433	196	20,807
MISSOULA	2,501	278,817	3,345	346,545	3,577	364,249
MUSSELSHELL	78	8,414	126	12,459	126	14,147
PARK	229	23,261	332	31,885	458	45,501
PETROLEUM	4	464	12	1,364	11	1,321
PHILLIPS	86	8,250	146	14,870	114	12,946
PONDERA	134	12,927	289	27,259	234	21,918
POWDER RIVER	21	2,390	24	2,498	8	1,258
POWELL	155	18,146	230	26,064	215	23,860
PRAIRIE	12	1,421	17	2,225	26	4,009
RAVALLI-	868	99,131	1,095	116,891	876	86,751
RICHLAND	258	29,065	425	48,877	307	35,216
ROOSEVELT	215	22,227	415	37,453	391	35,130
ROSEBUD	697	96,543	1,326	174,956	1,288	173,937
SANDERS	366	37,858	688	69,591	743	83,522
SHERIDAN	45	4,277	102	8,704	118	9,712
SILVER BOW	1,426	149,848	2,771	272,386	2,496	244,052
STILLWATER	108	11,901	186	18,510	198	20,078
SWEET GRASS	42	3,855	85	8,076	97	9,496
TETON	52	6,490	87	9,102	72	7,904
TOOLE	121	14,841	155	17,308	143	14,386
TREASURE	15	1,789	37	4,891	45	6,565
VALLEY	173	18,444	297	31,638	296	31,391
WHEATLAND	26	3,013	46	4,581	34	3,554
WIBAUX	11	1,100	18	1,552	23	2,553
YELLOWSTONE	3,356	388,478	5,189	563,489	5,660	625,607
INTRASTATE	22,314	2,778,667	34,801	3,987,151	34,757	3,640,345
INTERSTATE	1,404	171,324	1,819	218,843	1,587	191,119
TOTAL	23,718	$2,949,991	36,620	$4,205,994	36,344	$3,831,464

TABLE IX

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

	JAN. 1984 THUR SEPT. 1984		JAN. 1983 THUR SEPT. 1983	
COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	2,328	257,148	2,921	290,950
BIGHORN	4,117	476,575	4,425	493,938
BLAINE	2,810	292,870	2,676	271,950
BROADWATER	1,411	162,513	1,824	217,008
CARBON	3,668	471,342	2,820	335,453
CARTER	115	12,371	253	27,801
CASCADE	34,245	3,663,529	38,005	4,024,803
CHOUTEAU	801	83,196	1,151	122,328
CUSTER	4,262	511,925	4,144	451,897
DANIELS	478	45,351	503	58,660
DAWSON	4,181	485,085	9,590	1,125,891
DEER LODGE	6,193	741,528	9,081	1,128,948
FALLON	865	96,912	1,612	189,253
FERGUS	4,084	430,047	4,734	482,082
FLATHEAD	25,401	2,802,522	32,269	3,659,145
GALLATIN	17,525	1,847,874	21,586	2,235,929
GARFIELD	104	15,282	229	23,721
GLACIER	7,530	777,409	7,021	694,492
GOLDEN VALLEY	186	25,938	262	37,340
GRANITE	1,116	125,789	1,425	172,776
HILL	7,398	805,250	7,354	794,298
JEFFERSON	2,935	351,592	3,891	498,850
JUDITH BASIN	530	59,476	495	46,917
LAKE	7,306	744,320	6,870	687,409
LEWIS & CLARK	19,043	2,106,225	22,167	2,512,792
LIBERTY	345	41,195	374	42,880
LINCOLN	14,342	1,701,621	13,320	1,508,256
MCCONE	364	34,567	365	40,061
MADISON	1,534	169,770	2,073	238,760
MEAGHER	1,515	182,838	1,745	210,352
MINERAL	3,220	372,383	3,549	436,626
MISSOULA	33,474	3,660,742	33,980	3,515,256
MUSSELSHELL	1,426	163,530	2,427	302,214
PARK	5,095	494,601	5,735	531,136
PETROLEUM	91	11,898	113	10,042
PHILLIPS	1,753	222,439	2,801	324,863
PONDERA	1,906	188,799	2,189	228,014
POWDER RIVER	446	50,748	742	92,770
POWELL	3,106	349,655	3,121	362,481
PRAIRIE	416	59,315	392	49,738
RAVALLI	12,521	1,419,986	11,186	1,178,138
RICHLAND	4,916	592,132	11,344	1,439,146
ROOSEVELT	3,284	337,509	4,982	557,592
ROSEBUD	11,106	1,533,962	8,096	1,037,957
SANDERS	6,247	708,785	5,740	673,309
SHERIDAN	1,129	120,640	2,360	301,803
SILVER BOW	20,757	2,316,199	29,901	3,612,513
STILLWATER	2,849	352,765	3,224	379,196
SWEET GRASS	699	71,558	607	62,946
TETON	1,087	122,857	1,557	174,233
TOOLE	1,845	200,027	2,269	272,091
TREASURE	276	37,717	278	37,447
VALLEY	3,335	366,823	4,409	487,034
WHEATLAND	558	65,865	659	78,585
WIBAUX	465	48,612	883	109,603
YELLOWSTONE	61,292	7,433,173	60,415	6,856,642
INTRASTATE	360,079	41,505,711	408,320	48,393,775
INTERSTATE	18,895	4,414,719	21,246	2,708,762
TOTAL	378,974	45,920,430	429,566	51,102,536

LABOR MARKET AREAS
IN
MONTANA



RESEARCH & ANALYSIS BUREAU
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The Montana State Job Service and Training Division maintains 24 local Job Service Offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

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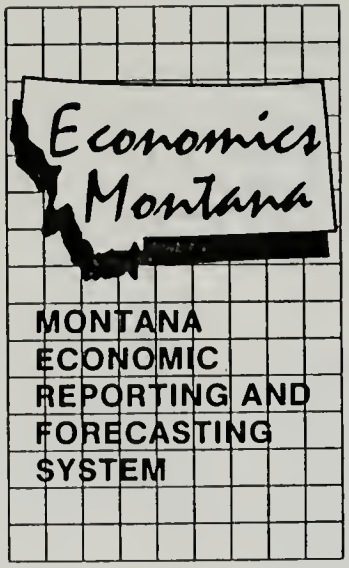


Bureau of Business and Economic
Research
University of Montana
(406) 243-5113

There will be no recession in Montana during 1985, according to new projections from the Bureau of Business and Economic Research at the University of Montana. The revised forecasts for 1985, 1986, and 1987 show continued growth, but at slower rates than in 1984.

Overall economic activity as measured by nonfarm labor income is projected to increase 1.6 percent in 1985, according to Bureau researcher Paul Polzin. "The 1985 growth rate is down from 1984, but still well above recession levels in the early 1980s," Polzin said.

Montana's economic outlook will improve slightly after 1985, Polzin said. Nonfarm labor income is forecast to rise 1.9 percent in 1986 and 3.7 percent in 1987. "Despite the continued growth, it will be 1986 before Montana's economy regains its 1979 prerecession peak," said Polzin. Also, Montana's economy is expected to grow slower than the U.S. economy, he added.

Montana merchants can expect further increases in sales, but at slower rates than in 1984. Total personal income, one of the major determinants of consumer spending, is projected to rise 1.6 percent in 1985 and about 2.8 percent in both 1986 and 1987. The 1984 increase in Montana was 5.0 percent.

The Bureau projections show Montana's unemployment rate remaining stable and employment growing moderately. Polzin said there will be about 16,500 more nonfarm wage and salary jobs in 1987 than there were in 1984.

The forecasts are part of the Economics Montana program funded by the Montana Department of Commerce.

December 1984

Table 1

Economic Trends for the
U.S. Economy

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Real GNP, percent change	3.7	6.5	2.5	2.0	3.3
Inflation (CPI), percent change	3.2	4.3	4.0	4.9	5.3
Interest rates, percent					
90-day T-bills	8.6	9.6	9.3	9.4	9.3
Mortgage rate	12.7	12.3	12.2	12.5	12.5
Housing starts, millions	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7
Unemployment rate, percent	9.6	7.6	7.5	7.7	6.8

Source: Chase Econometrics (November 1984).

Table 2

Employment and Unemployment
Montana
Actual and Projected as of December 1984
(In Thousands)

	Actual					Forecast			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Number of nonfarm wage and salary jobs	283.9	280.4	281.8	273.7	276.0	279.5	284.5	288.4	296.0
Mining	7.7	8.8	11.5	9.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.7
Construction	15.6	14.5	13.3	13.4	13.3	12.2	11.2	10.8	10.9
Manufacturing	27.0	24.2	23.2	20.6	22.1	22.3	22.6	22.2	22.8
Wood and paper products	11.8	10.0	9.6	8.0	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.0
Government	70.1	70.2	69.3	67.4	68.4	68.2	68.9	69.4	70.0
All other industries	163.5	162.7	164.5	163.0	164.8	169.4	174.3	178.3	184.6
Unemployment as a percent of labor force	*5.1*	*6.2*	*7.0*	*8.7*	*8.9*	*7.8*	*7.8*	*7.9*	*7.5*

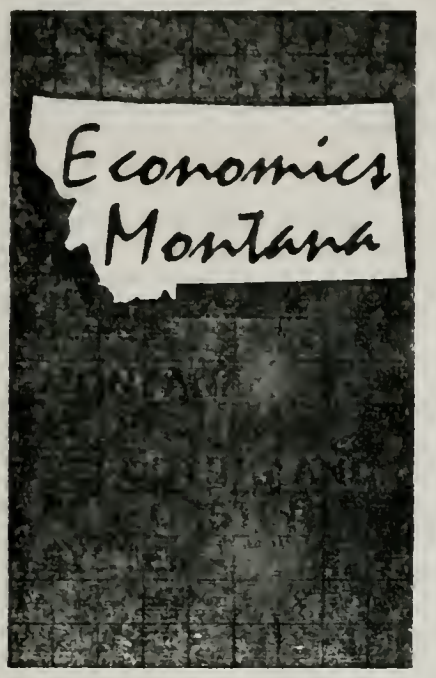
Sources: Research and Analysis Division, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Helena, MT, and Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Montana, Montana Economic Reporting and Forecasting System.

Table 3

Personal Income by Major Component
Montana
Actual and Projected as of December 1984
(Millions of Dollars)

	Actual					Forecast			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Total personal income									
Current dollars	$ 5,954	$ 6,576	$ 7,364	$ 7,741	$ 8,124	$ 8,812	$ 9,284	$ 9,985	$ 10,752
1983 dollars	7,827	7,847	8,087	8,026	8,124	8,533	8,668	8,917	9,165
Labor income									
Current dollars	4,335	4,642	5,019	5,049	5,291	5,731	6,073	6,474	7,041
1983 dollars	5,698	5,540	5,512	5,235	5,291	5,549	5,670	5,781	6,002
Farm income									
Current dollars	175	248	323	233	214	205	250	270	300
1983 dollars	230	296	354	242	214	198	233	241	256
Nonfarm labor income									
Current dollars	4,160	4,394	4,696	4,816	5,077	5,526	5,823	6,204	6,741
1983 dollars	5,468	5,244	5,157	4,993	5,077	5,350	5,436	5,540	5,746
Mining									
Current dollars	202	246	322	294	235	240	260	280	300
1983 dollars	266	293	354	305	235	232	243	250	256
Construction									
Current dollars	352	344	331	342	351	396	376	374	409
1983 dollars	463	410	364	354	351	383	351	334	348
Manufacturing									
Current dollars	501	491	509	462	518	560	586	620	674
1983 dollars	658	586	559	479	518	542	547	554	574
Wood and paper products									
Current dollars	222	204	214	182	238	248	250	262	284
1983 dollars	292	244	235	189	238	240	233	234	242
Government									
Current dollars	888	954	1,028	1,104	1,188	1,270	1,355	1,444	1,539
1983 dollars	1,168	1,138	1,129	1,145	1,188	1,230	1,265	1,290	1,312
All other industries									
Current dollars	2,216	2,360	2,505	2,614	2,784	3,059	3,247	3,486	3,820
1983 dollars	2,913	2,816	2,751	2,710	2,784	2,962	3,031	3,113	3,256
Adjustments to labor income									
Current dollars	-296	-322	-370	-388	-410	-453	-487	-526	-569
1983 dollars	-389	-384	-406	-402	-410	-439	-455	-470	-485
Nonlabor income									
Current dollars	1,916	2,255	2,715	3,080	3,242	3,535	3,698	4,038	4,280
1983 dollars	2,518	2,691	2,982	3,193	3,242	3,422	3,453	3,605	3,648
Dividends, interest, & rent									
Current dollars	1,095	1,285	1,608	1,834	1,890	2,142	2,208	2,438	2,599
1983 dollars	1,439	1,533	1,766	1,902	1,890	2,074	2,062	2,177	2,216
Transfer payments									
Current dollars	821	971	1,108	1,246	1,352	1,393	1,490	1,599	1,681
1983 dollars	1,080	1,158	1,216	1,291	1,352	1,348	1,391	1,428	1,433

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Montana, Montana Economic Reporting and Forecasting System.



Economics Montana was funded by the 1983 Montana Legislature and is administered by the Montana Department of Commerce. Although headquartered at the Bureau of Business and Economic Research at the University of Montana, economists from Montana State University, Montana Tech, various state government agencies, and private industry are important contributors to the project.

Economics Montana provides forecasts of easily interpreted economic indicators. Forecasts will be made for two to three years into the future and represent the short-run outlook for the Montana economy.

Forecasting Montana's Economy

Paul E. Polzin

With this issue, we present for the first time up-to-date estimates of certain demographic characteristics of Montana's population. The Montana Economic Reporting and Forecasting System is intended to provide information useful for Montana decision makers. During the past year we have developed forecasting systems for state economic indicators, and have presented the projections in the Montana Business Quarterly. *Projections of the future, however, are not the only information useful to decision makers. Up-to-date figures on current demographic characteristics may also help Montanans understand their economic environment.*

The Latest Forecast

The latest Economics Montana forecasts predict a continuation of the state's current economic recovery for the next two years. Montana's economy has grown at a record pace during 1984; the increases expected in 1985 and 1986 will be smaller, but certainly better than the dismal years of the early 1980s.

The new Montana projections are based on upward revisions in the outlook for the U.S. economy as of September 1984. Despite these revisions, the national economy still is expected to experience slower growth in 1985 and 1986 than occurred in 1984.

The following sections present the national outlook and our latest Montana projections for nonfarm labor income, total personal income, nonfarm wage and salary employment, and the unemployment rate.

The revised forecasts for nonfarm labor income, a proxy for overall economic activity, show a real (net of inflation) growth rate of 4.9 percent in 1984 followed by increases of 1.5 percent in 1985 and 2.8 percent in 1986. Total personal income and nonfarm wage and salary employment, two other general economic indicators forecast by Economics Montana, have the same general trend as nonfarm labor income: relatively rapid growth in 1984, followed by moderate increases in 1985 and 1986. Finally, Montana's unemployment rate has declined to 7.9 percent in 1984 from 8.8 percent in 1983; the forecasts call for 7.7 percent in 1985 and 7.8 percent in 1986.

The national outlook

Our forecasts for the Montana economy are based on projections for the U.S. economy prepared by Chase Econometrics. As shown in table 1, they call for a sharp reduction in economic growth during 1985 and 1986. Inflation-adjusted Gross National Product (GNP), which measures total production of goods and services, is projected to grow 3.2 percent in 1985 and 2.5 percent in 1986, less than one-half the 1984 increase of 7.0 percent.

The downward trend in the growth rate does not indicate a new recession. Instead, the 1985 and 1986 increases are approximately equal to the long-run sustainable growth rate of the U.S. economy. They are modest only when compared to the 1984 figure. Chase Econometrics expects interest rates and inflation to rise slightly in 1985 and 1986. In both cases, however, the resulting figures are still encouraging when compared to those of the early 1980s.

Housing starts, which are particularly important for Montana's wood products industry, are projected to be 1.46 million in 1985 and 1.55 million in 1986, as compared to 1.77 million in

About revisions

The latest data available and the most recent outlook for the U.S. economy and other factors which influence Montana are incorporated into the forecasts presented here. All Economics Montana forecasts are clearly dated, and readers are urged to note the date and use the most recent revisions.

Economics Montana forecasts are revised four times per year. Frequent revisions mean that our forecasts incorporate the latest information about factors which affect Montana's economy.

1984. The unemployment rate decreased from 9.6 percent in 1983 to 7.5 percent in 1984; the forecasts for both 1985 and 1986 are 7.1 percent.

Table 1
Economic Trends for the U.S. Economy

	1983	1984	1985	1986
Real GNP, percent change	3.7	7.1	3.2	2.5
Inflation (CPI), percent change	3.2	4.3	4.6	5.7
Interest rates, percent				
90-day T-bills	8.6	10.0	11.8	11.7
Mortgage rate	12.7	12.4	13.9	14.1
Housing starts, millions	1.70	1.77	1.46	1.55
Unemployment rate, percent	9.6	7.5	7.1	7.1

Source: Chase Econometrics (September 1984).

The Montana outlook

Nonfarm labor income. Nonfarm labor income consists of wages and salaries, proprietors' income, and certain fringe benefits of all working persons, except those working on farms and ranches. In other words, it is the labor income of all working people (except those in agriculture) engaged in the production of goods and services, and is sometimes called nonfarm participation income.

Nonfarm labor income, after being converted to constant 1983 dollars, provides an approximate equivalent for changes in GNP, a statistical series not available for Montana. It measures payments to workers. In most areas there is a high correlation between economic activity and the amount of labor required to produce it. Thus we use nonfarm labor income as an indicator of economic activity.

Table 2 presents the latest projections of nonfarm labor income in Montana. Nonfarm labor income is expected to rise about 4.9 percent in 1984, the largest increase since the onset of the recession in 1979. Even so, nonfarm labor income in 1981 was still below the prerecession peak in 1979. Following the U.S. trend toward slower growth, the forecasts are for an increase of 1.5 percent in 1985 and 2.8 percent in 1986.

Total personal income. Personal income is the income received by Montanans from all sources. It includes labor income, transfer payments, and dividends, interest, and rent. Personal

Table 2
Personal Income by Major Component
Montana
Actual and Projected as of October 1984
(Millions of Dollars)

	Actual					Forecast		
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total personal income								
Current dollars	$ 5,954	$ 6,576	$ 7,364	$ 7,761	$ 8,124	$ 8,704	$ 9,413	$ 10,191
1983 dollars	7,927	7,847	8,064	8,066	8,124	8,523	8,771	9,054
Labor income								
Current dollars	4,335	4,642	5,019	5,049	5,295	5,724	6,092	6,521
1983 dollars	5,694	5,540	5,512	5,235	5,295	5,548	5,684	5,798
Farm income								
Current dollars	175	248	327	233	214	233	256	270
1983 dollars	240	296	354	242	214	228	239	240
Nonfarm labor income								
Current dollars	4,160	4,394	4,692	4,816	5,077	5,490	5,836	6,253
1983 dollars	5,468	5,244	5,157	4,993	5,077	5,325	5,407	5,558
Mining								
Current dollars	292	266	322	294	235	260	280	280
1983 dollars	406	293	354	305	235	251	262	249
Construction								
Current dollars	352	344	331	342	351	377	356	370
1983 dollars	463	410	364	354	351	365	332	329
Manufacturing								
Current dollars	501	491	506	462	514	541	568	633
1983 dollars	658	586	556	479	514	524	526	563
Wood and paper products								
Current dollars	212	204	209	185	236	249	252	276
1983 dollars	242	244	230	189	236	241	234	245
Government								
Current dollars	858	954	1,029	1,104	1,154	1,271	1,337	1,4
1983 dollars	1,169	1,138	1,129	1,140	1,154	1,232	1,265	1,269
All other industries								
Current dollars	2,246	2,360	2,505	2,614	2,756	3,046	3,241	3,5
1983 dollars	2,913	2,816	2,775	2,740	2,756	2,952	3,020	3,129
Adjustments to labor income								
Current dollars	-295	-322	-370	-398	-410	-453	-484	-511
1983 dollars	-369	-384	-406	-382	-41	-439	-435	-452
Nonlabor income								
Current dollars	1,916	2,255	2,715	3,080	3,242	3,523	3,650	4,180
1983 dollars	2,516	2,691	2,982	3,193	3,242	3,414	3,384	3,723
Dividends, interest, & rent								
Current dollars	1,095	1,283	1,468	1,634	1,694	2,130	2,366	2,596
1983 dollars	1,439	1,533	1,766	1,902	1,694	2,064	2,205	2,307
Transfer payments								
Current dollars	821	971	1,108	1,246	1,352	1,393	1,484	1,593
1983 dollars	1,080	1,158	1,216	1,291	1,352	1,350	1,383	1,416

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Montana, Montana Economic Reporting and Forecasting System.

Table 3
Employment and Unemployment
Montana
Actual and Projected as of October 1984
(In Thousands)

	Actual					Forecast		
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Number of nonfarm wage and salary jobs	293.9	280.4	281.8	273.7	269.8	282.6	287.3	292.3
Mining	7.7	5.8	11.5	9.3	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2
Construction	15.6	14.5	13.3	11.4	12.8	14.1	13.4	12.8
Manufacturing	23.0	24.2	23.2	20.5	22.8	22.3	22.5	22.3
Wood and paper products	11.8	10.0	9.6	8.1	9.7	10.6	10.8	11.4
Government	70.1	70.1	69.3	67.4	68.2	69.1	69.7	70.0
All other industries	163.5	161.7	164.5	163.6	161.0	170.1	174.5	179.6
Unemployment as a percent of labor force	5.1	6.1	6.9	8.6	8.8	7.9	7.7	7.8

Sources: Employment and Earnings publication, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Helena, MT, and Economic Analysis and Business Research, University of Montana, Montana Economic Reporting and Forecasting System.

income does not include personal contributions for Social Security, and has been adjusted for persons who work in one state but live in another.

Personal income measures the ability of Montanans to purchase clothing, food, and other consumer items. Therefore, forecasts of total personal income may be of particular interest to retailers and other persons concerned with consumer spending. Forecasts of total personal income for Montana are shown in table 2.

Total personal income of Montanans, adjusted for inflation, is expected to grow about 4.9 percent in 1984. This rise in income, the largest since the late 1970s, is certainly good news for Montana merchants. Income growth is projected to continue, but at slower rates. Total personal income is forecast to rise 2.9 percent in 1985 and 3.2 percent in 1986. It will grow faster than nonfarm labor income because property income (rent, dividends, and interest) and transfer payments (especially Social Security benefits) will grow faster.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment. Nonfarm wage and salary employment includes all jobs in Montana except those in agriculture and the self-employed (which includes farm and ranch proprietors). Even though some workers are not counted, nonfarm wage and salary employment provides a reliable indicator of short-run changes in the labor market and job opportunities in Montana. In short, nonfarm wage and salary employment measures an economy's ability to provide jobs for its residents.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment is expected to increase 4.7 percent in 1984. This translates into more than 12 thousand additional jobs for Montanans (table 3). The increases will be smaller in 1985 and 1986 with about 5,000 new nonfarm wage and salary jobs created each year.

The unemployment rate. The unemployment rate measures the percentage of the civilian labor force that is currently unemployed. It includes those persons looking for and available to take a job, or waiting to be called back to a job from which they have been laid off. The unemployment rate does not include "discouraged workers," those persons who are no longer looking for work because they couldn't find a job.

Montana's unemployment rate is expected to remain relatively stable during the next few years. During 1984 unemployment will be about 7.5 percent, down from 8.8 percent in 1983. The projections are for 7.7 percent in 1985 and 7.8 percent in 1986.

New Demographic Data

The detailed data provided by the U.S. Census of Population are useful tools for analyzing the Montana economy. Unfortunately, the Census is only conducted every ten years, and the data quickly become out-of-date. In order to improve the information available to Montana decision makers, we have made current estimates of certain demographic characteristics which were formerly available only in the Census of Population.

The current demographic estimates are not as accurate as the Census figures. But they are based on the latest data and incorporate the underlying population trends. As with all information provided by the Montana Economic Reporting and Forecasting system, the demographic estimates will be revised as new information becomes available.

Population by age and sex

In recent years we have analyzed some of the economic implications of the changing structure of the population. In particular we have examined the implications of the aging of the postwar baby crop — those individuals born between 1946 and 1964.

The 1980 distribution of Montana's population by age and sex and the 1983 estimates presented in table 4 help to bring us up-to-date on the "baby boomers." They are now in their twenties and thirties; these age categories accounted for almost 30 percent of Montana's 1983 population. And the largest increases between 1980 and 1983 were in the 30 to 34 and 35 to 39 year old categories.

Another interesting feature shown in table 4 is the increase in infants between 1980 and 1983. There were 69,500 persons 0 to 4 years old in 1983, up from 64,606 persons in 1980. This group is sometimes called the "echo" because they are the children of the "baby boomers." The increase in births is the inevitable result of the aging of the boomers. That is, the increase is not due to higher birth rates, but simply to the larger number of people in the high fertility age categories.

Table 4
Population by Age and Sex
Montana
1980 and 1983

	----- July 1, 1980 -----			----- July 1, 1983 -----		
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	33,170	31,436	64,606	35,600	33,900	69,500
5-9	30,946	29,436	60,382	31,500	29,600	61,100
10-14	31,957	30,730	62,687	32,000	31,400	63,400
15-19	38,658	36,139	74,797	34,500	32,400	66,900
20-24	37,285	36,908	74,193	38,000	36,600	74,500
25-29	36,107	35,578	71,685	36,700	36,800	73,500
30-34	31,633	29,921	61,554	35,700	34,600	70,300
35-39	24,450	23,708	48,158	28,600	27,200	55,800
40-44	20,291	20,178	40,469	23,000	22,400	45,400
45-49	18,247	18,151	36,398	19,000	19,100	38,100
50-54	18,581	18,872	37,453	18,100	18,400	36,400
55-59	18,103	18,541	36,644	17,800	18,200	36,000
60-64	16,985	17,778	34,763	16,900	18,000	34,900
65-69	14,143	15,536	29,679	14,500	16,600	31,100
70-74	10,188	11,782	21,970	11,300	13,200	24,500
75-79	6,388	8,569	14,957	7,200	9,300	16,500
80 and older	6,417	11,735	18,152	6,500	12,500	19,000
Total	393,549	394,998	788,547	407,200	410,500	817,700

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Montana, Montana Economic Reporting and Forecasting System.

Note: Details may not add due to rounding.

Table 5

Households by Type and County of Householder
Montana
April 1, 1980

County	Total Households[a]	Husband-Wife Households	Female Head, No Spouse Present	Single Males Households	Single Females Households
Beaverhead	2,987	1,827	168	435	394
Big Horn	3,293	2,143	353	302	322
Blaine	2,257	1,430	197	228	289
Broadwater	1,140	812	55	124	102
Carbon	3,096	1,993	178	313	484
Carter	651	446	31	54	88
Cascade	29,385	18,285	2,395	3,078	3,877
Chouteau	2,169	1,500	97	252	236
Custer	4,901	2,937	371	518	797
Daniels	1,046	715	51	113	136
Dawson	4,182	2,820	203	417	502
Anaconda-Deer Lodge	4,421	2,691	379	486	688
Fallon	1,317	936	56	125	141
Fergus	4,714	3,034	282	492	700
Flathead	18,790	12,475	1,235	1,724	2,174
Gallatin	14,923	8,859	834	1,554	1,692
Garfield	539	396	36	51	79
Glacier	3,435	2,184	361	294	378
Golden Valley	364	254	9	39	44
Granite	993	641	56	127	116
Hill	6,305	3,937	509	647	814
Jefferson	2,362	1,562	149	254	256
Judith Basin	955	665	49	101	100
Lake	6,627	4,382	546	545	829
Lewis and Clark	16,066	9,462	1,296	1,727	2,443
Liberty	835	561	28	94	120
Lincoln	6,063	4,208	374	596	570
Madison	2,096	1,407	89	228	288
McCone	896	647	34	87	88
Meagher	771	507	31	94	87
Mineral	1,329	872	83	189	108
Missoula	28,019	16,224	2,097	3,031	3,437
Musselshell	1,698	1,093	89	199	255
Park	5,005	3,216	264	555	710
Petroleum	232	168	12	26	19
Phillips	1,916	1,240	124	235	223
Pondera	2,334	1,592	136	232	300
Powder River	889	655	34	76	85
Powell	2,318	1,513	143	223	335
Prairie	667	458	28	71	82
Ravalli	8,008	5,627	425	613	992
Richland	4,289	2,918	203	420	460
Roosevelt	3,388	2,078	373	305	411
Rosebud	3,188	2,050	230	440	278
Sanders	3,180	2,129	164	350	372
Sheridan	2,016	1,372	96	222	241
Butte-Silver Bow	14,605	8,287	1,263	1,744	2,607
Stillwater	2,072	1,433	93	202	264
Sweet Grass	1,236	814	41	162	188
Teton	2,316	1,633	98	215	309
Toole	2,048	1,333	116	209	307
Treasure	357	263	14	32	38
Valley	3,671	2,311	293	390	518
Wheatland	883	583	38	104	128
Wibaux	510	333	19	71	69
Yellowstone	39,891	24,691	3,194	4,008	5,323
Yellowstone Park	30	13	2	7	5
Montana	283,729	178,616	20,114	29,435	46,897

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

[a]Includes male head, no spouse present, and other nonfamily households.

Table 6

Households by Type and County of Householder

Montana

July 1, 1983

County	Total Households[a]	Husband-Wife Households	Female Head, No Spouse Present	Single Males Households	Single Females Households
Beaverhead	3,200	1,900	200	500	400
Big Horn	3,400	2,200	400	300	300
Blaine	2,300	1,500	200	200	300
Broadwater	1,200	900	60	100	100
Carbon	3,200	2,000	200[b]	300	500
Carter	600	400	-	100	100
Cascade	29,500	18,300	2,400	3,100	3,900
Chouteau	2,200	1,500	100	300	200
Custer	4,900	3,000	400	500	800
Daniels	1,000	700	100	100	100
Dawson	4,400	3,000	200	400	500
Anaconda-Deer Lodge	4,100	2,500	400	500	600
Fallon	1,300	900	100	100	100
Fergus	4,700	3,000	300	500	700
Flathead	19,500	12,900	1,300	1,800	2,300
Gallatin	16,100	9,500	900[b]	1,700	1,800
Garfield	600	400	-	100	100
Glacier	3,700	2,300	400[b]	300[b]	400[b]
Golden Valley	400	300	-	-	-
Granite	1,000	600	100	100	100
Hill	6,500	4,100	500	700	800
Jefferson	2,700	1,800	200	300	300
Judith Basin	1,000	700	100	100	100
Lake	6,900	4,600	600	600	900
Lewis and Clark	16,800	9,900	1,400[b]	1,800	2,600
Liberty	900	600	-	100	100
Lincoln	6,300	4,400	400	600	600
Madison	2,200	1,500	100[b]	200	300
McCone	900	600	-[b]	100	100
Meagher	800	500	-	100	100
Mineral	1,300	900	100	200	100
Missoula	27,900	16,200	2,100	3,000	3,400
Musselshell	1,800	1,200	100	200	300
Park	5,100	3,300	300[b]	600[b]	700[b]
Petroleum	200	200	-	-	-
Phillips	2,000	1,300	100	200	200
Pondera	2,400	1,700	100[b]	200	300
Powder River	900	700	-	100	100
Powell	2,300	1,500	100[b]	200	300
Prairie	700	500	-	100	100
Ravalli	8,700	6,100	500	700	1,100
Richland	5,000	3,400	200	500	600
Roosevelt	3,700	2,300	400	300	400
Rosebud	4,300	2,800	300	600	400
Sanders	3,300	2,200	200	400	400
Sheridan	2,200	1,500	100	200	300
Butte-Silver Bow	13,900	7,900	1,200	1,700	2,500
Stillwater	2,200	1,500	100[b]	200	300
Sweet Grass	1,300	800	-	200	200
Teton	2,300	1,600	100	200	300
Toole	2,100	1,400	100[b]	200[b]	300[b]
Treasure	400	300	-	-	-
Valley	3,500	2,200	300[b]	400	500
Wheatland	900	600	-[b]	100	100
Wibaux	500	300	-	100	100
Yellowstone	43,000	26,600	3,400[b]	4,300[b]	5,800[b]
Yellowstone Park	100	100	-	-	-
Montana	294,400	185,500	20,800	30,600	38,100

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Montana, Montana Economic Reporting and Forecasting System.

[a] Includes male head, no spouse present, and other nonfamily households.
[b] Less than 50 households.
Note: Details may not add due to rounding.

Households

A household consists of a person or a group of persons living together in one dwelling unit. The number of households equals the number of occupied dwelling units. Tables 5 and 6 present the number of households in each Montana county for 1980 and 1983.

We have prepared estimates for several household types. Husband-wife households are the traditional family. Female head, no spouse present, are single parent families headed by women. Single male and single female households are men and women living alone. Included in the total, but not reported separately, are households with male head, no spouse present, and other nonfamily households.

Each household requires a number of basic items — a dwelling unit, a stove, a telephone, for example. Further, the various household types have different needs. The housing requirements of a husband-wife household are certainly not identical to a single male or a single female household. Trends in the number and types of households provide clues about the demand for basic commodities and the up to date estimates may be valuable for merchants selling these items.

The number of households in Montana increased about 3.8 percent between 1980 and 1983, roughly equal to the 3.6 percent rise in population. The greatest increase was in traditional families; the number of husband-wife households rose by almost 6,400. During the same period, the number of single person households rose by almost 2,500 — reflecting both the "baby boomers" who have left their parents' home and the growing number of elderly persons in our population.

Unpublished Data Available

In the interest of brevity, we have not published all the current demographic estimates available from the Montana Economic Reporting and Forecasting System. We have prepared annual estimates of the age-sex distribution of the population for all 56 Montana counties and the state for the years 1981 through 1983. An example of the information available for counties is shown in table 7. In addition, data for 1981 and 1982 for the number of households by type are also available. Please contact the Bureau of Business and Economic Research if you are interested in these unpublished figures. □

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Table 7
Population by Age and Sex
Yellowstone County
1980 and 1983

	July 1, 1980			July 1, 1983		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	4,668	4,391	9,049	4,900	4,600	9,600
5-9	4,376	4,148	8,524	4,600	4,200	8,800
10-14	4,270	4,127	8,397	4,800	4,900	9,600
15-19	4,897	4,923	9,820	4,700	4,400	9,100
20-24	5,054	5,752	10,806	4,600	5,100	9,700
25-29	5,253	5,248	10,501	5,300	5,600	10,900
30-34	4,582	4,471	9,053	5,700	5,600	11,300
35-39	3,477	3,423	6,900	4,700	4,500	9,100
40-44	2,766	2,861	5,627	3,400	3,400	6,800
45-49	2,546	2,667	5,213	2,700	2,800	5,600
50-54	2,607	2,696	5,303	2,600	2,700	5,300
55-59	2,435	2,599	5,034	2,500	2,600	5,100
60-64	2,096	2,260	4,356	2,200	2,400	4,600
65-69	1,612	1,922	3,534	1,800	2,000	3,800
70-74	1,172	1,484	2,656	1,300	1,600	3,000
75 and older	1,297	2,393	3,690	1,500	2,700	4,200
Total	53,109	55,355	108,463	57,100	59,300	116,400

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Montana, Montana Economic Reporting and Forecasting System.

Note: Details may not add due to rounding.